SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Friday, 31st May, 1816.

MADRAS.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in the Roads yesterday evening, of the Free Trader *Swallow*, Captain Wilson. She sailed from the Downs on the 8th of February and has had an extraordinary expeditious run to this Port of ninety-five days.

We regret to say that she has brought scarcely thirty letters for Madras.

No Passengers have arrived by this opportunity.

The Royal Marine Force was reduced to the Peace Establishment on the 1st January. This force amounts now to only 6,500 men.

It is said, that Talleyrand was likely to be called again to assist in the King's Council.

The first Madras and China Ships was not to be despatched until the beginning of March.

CRAUFORD BRUCE'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, JAN. 24th.—You may rely on the following as the plain and true statement of the origin and motives of a late event which has been made the subject of so much misrepresentation ;—Mr. Bruce, with whom individually the whole took its rise, had only the slightest acquaintance with M. de Lavalette, which resulted from occasionally meeting in society during last winter a very amiable and well informed man. From the moment of the arrestation no communication had passed with him directly or indirectly—his wife he neither knew nor ever saw—it was only in common with the rest of the world that he learnt of her heroic conduct, and like any one else believed that the escape was perfected, and Lavalette out of France. In this belief he remained until the morning of the 3d, when his servant brought to his bed-side a French letter, the contents of which were as follows:—" Your character inspires me with so much confidence that I am induced to reveal to you a secret, which I will communicate to no one else—this secret is, that M. de Lavalette is still in Paris.—I commit his wife into your hands as you alone are capable of saving him." Mr. Bruce's astonishment at reading this letter may well be conceived; he sent word that he could give no immediate answer, but indicated the time [illegible] whither one should be sent the [illegible] not in political plot [illegible] rate reflection on [illegible] man thrown thus on [illegible] had considered him [illegible] of an unjust [illegible] of the Government [illegible] doubts; the long time [illegible] sentence and his final condemnation, and the false hopes that had been held out to him by the King and Ministers, had tortured his mind by all the dreadful anxieties of hope and fear, and has made him already die a thousand deaths; the conduct of his wife had been heroic, and were it not a pity she should lose the fruits of her noble devotion—these were considerations to work powerfully on a mind alive to the impulses of humanity, and it is to be hoped few men so situated would have decided otherwise than Mr. Bruce did, when he determed to save him if he could—his anwser was given to that effect, but with pointed avoidance of connection with any individuals or party whatever, and he desired to be left ignorant both of the writer of the letter and of the place of Lavalette's concealment. It was not until after this resolution was taken, and the answer given, that a sense of the impossibility of accomplishing, singly, his object, made him look for assistance to the adventurous spirit and generous character of his friend Sir Robert Wilson, and subsequently, on the same grounds, to Captain Hutchinson. Their plans were laid and perfected with a judgment and promptitude equal to the spirit and feelings in which they arose. Though watched and dogged by the Police in every direction on account of opinions unreservedly expressed against the Bourbon system, they succeeded in baffling their vigilance, and saved a man condemned to death, whose escape from prison had caused a tumult in the country, and roused the fury of the Ultra-Royalists!

WEEKLY ABSTRACT of INTELLIGENCE.

The public and private accounts from France, which hav arrived this week, state that an insurrection recently broke out at Lyons: the insurgents headed by a disbanded Colonel, and other military, paraded the streets, with a bust of Buonaparte's son, exclaiming, " Vive l' Empereur! Vive le Roi de Rome !" They were with difficulty suppressed after some lives had been lost. In the discussion of the Chamber of Deputies on Viscount de Castelbajar's plan for ameliorating the Clergy, M. de Cardonnel proposed an amendment, the tendency of which is to invite the possessors of such property as may have belonged to the Clergy, to restore it voluntarily, taking from the church a full acquittance for all sums hitherto received. This proposition was adopted. In the course of his speech, M. de Cardonnel used an expression which implied a hope that the emigrants would obtain similar restitutions.

Madame Lavalette has been released from prison, and has retired to the house of a friend, to avoid the congratulations of numerous admirers of her conjugal virtue. The three British Officers have applied to be liberated on bail; the application has been referred to the French Attorney General. The following letter has been addressed by Sir Robert Wilson to M. [illegible] Borgo :

" Prison of La Force, Jan. 23, 1816."

" My dear Sir—I have been informed that a paper intercepted on its return to me, has been considered as the original manuscript of a Report attributed to yourself; and further, that I have been accused as being the author, or concerned in the fabrication of that paper.

" I disdain the imputation, but for motives of respect to the Emperor, and of regard to yourself, I do declare upon my honour, that the paper so intercepted was a copy that I had never even read, although borrowed by me to lend; and further, that I never did hear even of this Report attributed to you, until it had been read by various friends of mine, and extracts had been given to take to England by those who will I am sure, declare to the fact in Parliament, if necessary.

" May I beg you to repel the calumny by this statement.

" Very truly your's,

" ROBERT WILSON, M. Gen.

Sir Robert underwent his final interrogatory on Thursday last. Throughout his examinations he has adhered to his determination of answering all questions, save such as tended to criminate himself. He is now allowed to confer with his Counsel. The question of his being liberated on bail, remains undecided. His health is much impaired by confinement. Mr. Bruce and Hutchinson are permitted to see their friends, which indulgence is denied to Sir R. Wilson. His Lady alone is permitted to see him. The event of his arrestation has been an additional shock to her feelings, already deeply affected by the loss of her sister, the Honorable Mrs. Carleton, who lately perished in so unfortunate a manner on the coast of Belgium.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

The House met at two; when the Royal Commissioners, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Harrowby and Lord Shaftesbury, sent for the House of Commons. The Speaker having come into the House of Lords attend d by the Members of the Commons, in the usual manner, the Lord Chancellor read the Prince Regent's speech, as follows:

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of Peace throughout Europe. The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highnes's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe; in the adjustment of the arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation & firmness, they have been effectually surmounted. To the intimat union which has happily subsisted between the Allied P[illegible] [illegible] have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security. As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the present year, to be laid before you.—His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition. The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination. The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in [illegible] sures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, & with that station which we occupy in Europe.

" MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,—The Negociations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last Session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them. The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the island of Ceylon, and on the Continent of India, have been attended with decisive success. Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honorable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession. The operations in India have led to an Armistice, which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms most advantageous to our interests in that part of the world. At the close of a contest as extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted from the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of His Majesty's people.—It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world: and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in Peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country."

The Speech having been read, the Commissioners retired. The following Peers were then introduced, Lords Churchill, Granville, Harris, Melbourne, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Alford, and Lord Grimston, by an additional title. The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when the Marquis of Huntly moved the usual complimentary Address to the Prince Regent's Speech. The noble mover complimented the Commander in Chief on the efficient state of the army; adverted to the services of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo; acknowledged that the long and arduous contest in which the country had been engaged, had subjected it to heavy burthens and great privations, and concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech. Lord Calthorpe seconded the Address. Lord Grenville declared, he thought it a duty upon all to express their joy and gratitude to Providence that the new war had terminated in a success unexampled in the annals of the world. He must also express his satisfaction at the manner in which it had terminated, by the re-establishment of the Bourbon family, which had by commotion been overthrown, and by violence was excluded. He most heartily concurred in the Address.—The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he concurred in the Address so far as it went to offer congratulations on the overthrow of the late military tyranny, and the prowess of our arms; but as to the objects or advantages since obtained—as to the prospects to which we are now enabled to look forward—as to the probability of future tranquillity in Europe, and the final attainment and securing of those great objects for which the war was originally undertaken, the House was not at present in a state of information mature enough for the expression of an opinion. He trusted that the situation of the country and its distresses would speedily be investigated, and paper currency done away with.—The Earl of *Liverpool* said, all that was now asked of the House was a general congratulation on the restoration of peace, and afterwards Ministers would apply to the important questions relating to the present state of the country, with a view to promote some rational system of economy.—Lord Holland acknowledged that the Royal Speech and the Address were carefully framed; and that he should concur in most of the topics to which they adverted. But having at the commencement conceived the war to be unjust, he could scarcely pledge himself to congratulation either upon its progress, or upon the restoration of his most Christian Majesty to the Throne of France, until he was in possession of the terms and conditions under which [illegible] safety through its greatest dangers, they ought to confide in them for being able to get it through the lesser ones. He trusted that the more general distress that was complained of, would be found to be merely temporary and short-lived—Mr. P. Methuen seconded the address—Mr. Brand complained that the Hon. Baronet had omitted in the address, any allusion to the distress and embarrassments under which agriculture and commerce were labouring, as also any expression of the determination of that House to inquire into, and if possible to relieve them. He had also to complain of the long adjournment of Parliament, by which the vast political arrangements that had taken place had been so long withheld. In conclusion he said the country looked to Ministers for some pledge that the existing system of partial and oppressive taxation should be revised, and implored that they should not be disappointed in so just and natural an expectation. Without anticipating therefore any opposition to so moderate an amendment, he should move the following addition to the address: " That his Majesty's faithful Commons begged leave humbly to represent to his Royal Highness, that it was the duty of Ministers to lay before Parliament, with the least possible delay the treaties and conventions entered into with foreign powers, and to express their deep regret at the length of the prorogation, inasmuch as an early meeting of Parliament appeared necessary for the revisal of our establishments, military and civil; and to assure his Royal Highness, that the House would immediately proceed to inquire into and revise the same."—Lord John Russel said the noble Lord Castlereagh had been so long used to the society of Emperors and Kings, that perhaps he considered it a condescension to meet Parliament at all. He rejoiced at the return of Peace and at the abolition of the French Slave Trade; but the merit of the latter measure belonged to Napoleon Buonaparte, whom it was the fashion to load with every epithet of abuse. It was some what new to hear panegyrics passed on the good faith of the Bourbons; a faith which has been recently broken in the non-payment of Napoleon's pension, and a family whose bad faith and ambition had been so complained of and opposed by our ancestors. He censured the phrase used by Mr. Methuen, describing England as the rallying point of legitimacy, observing, that if the family now on the throne, instead of being surrounded by pomp and greatness, would reign over a petty German principality, giving orders to a few companies of grenadiers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending ministers from the charge of unnecessary delay, said, he never had passed a summer with less recreation (a laugh). He viewed the distresses of the country with regret, and economy in the public expenditure would doubtless occupy the attention of Parliament. He had no difficulty in acknowledging that it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to propose a renewal of the Income Tax, at 5 per cent. upon the conviction that there was no mode of raising the necessary supplies less oppressive or so economical. (Cries of hear, from the opposition). Mr. Brougham severely condemned that part of the Speech, which spoke of the flourishing condition of our commerce, revenues and finances, when a general stagnation of trade was felt—when Shops were every where empty, tradesmen's books filled with debts, not one per cent, of which could be recovered. Alluding to the Slave Trade, still carried on by Spain, he said he hoped that contemptible tyrant, Ferdinand, (*hear, hear, hear* !) who had behaved so inhumanly to his best friends—who had treated so ungratefully those who raised him to a throne which he disgraced, whose slightest offence was the illegitimate usurpation of his father's sceptre, would be prevented from extending the effects of its reign into Africa. From our connection with that great slave-dealer out of Europe, and maker of slaves within it, (hear, hear!) we might be supposed to have some influence over him. He must reprobate the intention of continuing the Property Tax—the Malt Tax—and other Taxes which were a burden upon the people. Our great military and foreign establishments were a robbery upon the public. Lord Milton concurred with the address, but disapproved of any intention to make this country a great military power, as hinted at in the Royal Speech.—Mr. Preston and Sir S. Romilly, shortly spoke. Lord Castlereagh said the pressure on our domestic commerce must be allowed to be considera ble, but the revenue had not failed. There was, upon the whole, a million and a half of increase. The war taxes had kept steady. There was an increase of the excise. He would not undervalue the difficulties under which commercial & agricultural interests laboured, but he saw no reason, for gloom or despondency. Let Parliament exert itself to support public credit—let it look to the difficulties which exist fairly in the face, and exert itself to find a remedy for temporary evils, and we shall soon be able to reap all the advantages of our situation. The continuance of the property tax meets with great disappr obation from the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side—but he feared there was only the choice of reducing public credit by interfering with the sinking fund, which ought to remain inviolate, or of resorting to this tax. But in the mean time he thought it proper to state, that ministers did not feel themselves precluded from resorting to any other financial measure, should an improved price of the funds, and the general state of the country, appear to justify the alteration.—Mr. [illegible] oke of Norfolk, said he would resist to his latest breath, any endeavour to continue the property tax. Messrs. Horner and Tierney said, that economy ought to be practised in a certain quarter and pervade every department of government. They hoped to hear of no more increase of salaries or pensions this sessions.—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Elliott, and Sir. S. Romilly spoke in favour of the amendment, which was negatived: the numbers being 90 to 23.—Lord Nugent said he should on Wednesdy next move a resolution of the House relative to keeping a standing army in France, and of proroguing Parliament for an unusual period duringnegotiations for a treaty of peace.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply [illegible] uestions respecting the Income Tax, said, [illegible] ought he should certainly lay before the [illegible] roposition to renew the porperty Tax at five [illegible] e should not continue all the provisions in [illegible] law, but intended certain modifications [illegible] pose [illegible] soci [illegible] mu [illegible] trar [illegible] now escaped. [illegible] tion of a war ta [illegible] two or three years [illegible] continued as Parliame [illegible] that for the present year, the [illegible] Fund should be left in full operation for [illegible] duction of the National Debt—The Address in reply to the Speech, was ordered to be presented by the Members of the Privy Council.—Adjourned till Monday.

[*Addt. Suppl. to the Mad. Gaz.—May, 18th*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, DATED Jan. 19.

There has been some degree of inquietude and agitation in Paris for some days [illegible] guard of the Thuilleries was doubled [illegible] evening, and last night it was trip[illegible] bers of people were arrested last [illegible] since three or four days, the arrests h[illegible] multiplied. There is a report in [illegible] but to which I do not attach any cr[illegible] project has been formed to surroun[illegible] leries, and carry off the whole Royal[illegible]

Thursday evening, ten o'clock.—[illegible] naird has just received an order from the Minister of Police to quit Paris in 24 hours. His Lordship requested permission to remain here till Monday, but his request was refused.

January 20—The account I gave you in my last letter of the political situation of the country is too exact—every day, every hour augments the consternation. The return of M. Blacas does not allay the general feeling. The Ultra Royalist Party cannot conceal their antipathy for him, and perhaps the only persons who would not instantly break out in direct hostility against him are the Moderés and the Constitutional Ministers whom he would replace. In the mean time, though every face is louring, no one can explain the immediate cause of apprehension " *si teme, non sente altro male*" While other batteries a la Congreve are erecting at Montmatrre, St. Denis and its vicinity are again swarming with foreign troops, and many more are retrograding towards the metropolis.

Sir Robert Wilson and his associates are still at La Force. The Marquis of Buckingham has shewn a considerable degree of interest for them. Sir Robert is said to have declared that his resolution not to reply to or sign any interrogation, was because such a document was to be used not in his favor but against him; that for a Magistrate to extort a similar act from a prisoner was the most flagrant injustice; a truth so well recognised in England, that the Judge on the Bench frequently interrupted the accused, exofficio, with the well known humane caution " take care, prisoner, what you are advancing now tends to criminate yourself.

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